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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/938,711	Applicant(s) RENDA, ARTHUR A.
		Examiner Lucas Divine	Art Unit 2624

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _23 August 2001_.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL.**   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-27_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-27_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on _23 August 2001_ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1.   The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every

feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, the 'printed preformatted data' (claim

1) 'printed report' (claims 6, 15, 19, and 24) 'printed additional information' (claim 11) or an

example thereof must be shown or the feature(s) canceled from the claim(s). No new matter

should be entered.

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to

the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing

sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet,

even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing

should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure

must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must

be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the

drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the

renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an

application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet"

pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will

be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The

objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

2.   The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they

do not include the following reference sign(s) mentioned in the description: **400**. Corrected

drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to

avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include

all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is

being amended. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be

labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR

1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and

informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the

drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

3.   Claims 1 - 11, 13 – 18, 24, and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Ito et al. (US 2001/0017701) in view of Shu et al. (US 2002/0110073)

hereafter as Ito and Shu.

Regarding claim 1, Ito teaches **a method comprising:**

reading data of a file (data is read from the files on the card 3, including the filename

which is later printed [see Fig. 7] on the surface of the card; paragraph 0011 line 7 and paragraph

0039 line 7) **in a memory of a removable media storage container** (card-type medium 3; 0007

line 3, Fig. 2) **detected by a removable media storage container reader integrated in a**

printing device (card drive and printing device are both in device 1 for accessing the card and

printing on the surface; 00033 line 4 and 00051 lines 1-2); **and**

printing the data with the printing device (thermal head 32 [Fig. 1] prints read data

shown in Fig. 7 - printed with information from the file [filename]; taught in paragraphs 0041,

0055, 0056, and 0060, Fig. 5 step A7),

wherein:

prior to the reading, a user inserts the removable media storage container into the

removable media storage container reader (user inserts card into card drive; 001 line 3, 0039

lines 1-3); **and**

after the reading, the printing is capable of occurring without intervention of the

user (the printing operation is automatic, without user intervention; 0053 lines 1-2).

While Ito teaches the card to have files on it, Ito does not restrict the files to be any

certain type and therefore does not specifically teach files of a **predetermined audio visual**

(AV) format.

Shu teaches that cards, such as the card of Ito, were known to store files of **audio visual**

(AV) formats (paragraph 0017 teaches the reading of audio and video data from a card in the

card reader 3 [Fig. 1]; Fig. 2 step 23).

Since Shu teaches that one type of file stored on a PC card could be an audio visual file, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the some or all of the files on the card of Ito could have been audio or video files. The motivation for having audio and video files on a PC card would have been to be able to have a portable mechanism for files, as well as being able to share the files with others more easily. Thus, a card in the computing system of Ito could have video data placed on it and then taken out and placed in the DVD playing system of Shu.

Regarding claim 2, which depends from claim 1, Ito teaches **repeating the printing for each file in the memory of the removable media storage container** (Fig. 7 shows printing the filenames of all files on the card, thus printing is repeated for each file).

Regarding claim 3, which depends from claim 1, Shu further teaches that the files can be **selected from the group consisting of an encoded audio format, an encoded video format, and an encoded audio-video format** (0004 line 2 and 0035 lines 1-2, wherein the files on the card can be MP3 files, which is an encoded audio format).

Regarding claim 4, which depends from claim 1, Shu further teaches that the files can be **selected from the group consisting of a WINDOWS.RTM. Media Audio (WMA) format and a Motion Picture Experts Group (MPEG) format** (0004 line 2 and 0035 lines 1-2, wherein the files on the card can be MP3 files, which is an encoded MPEG format).

Regarding claim 5, which depends from claim 1, the system of Ito is a computing system that can be executed as computer executable instructions by CPU 10 and stored in ROM 15 or RAM 14 as computer-readable mediums (Fig. 1).

Regarding claim 6, Ito teaches a **method comprising:**

detecting a PC Card (card 3 [Fig. 2] is detected by the reader for the accessing

commands in the system, Fig. 5) **in a PC Card reader integrated in a printing device** (card

drive and printing device are both in device 1 for accessing the card and printing on the surface

[Fig. 2]; 00033 line 4 and 00051 lines 1-2)**; and**

printing a report on the printing device listing data read from a file in a memory of

the detected PC Card (thermal head 32 [Fig. 1] prints a report shown in Fig. 7 - printed with

information from the files [filenames]; 0041, 0055, 0056, 0060, Fig. 5 step A7),

wherein after said detecting said printing is capable of occurring without a user

intervention (the printing operation is automatic, without user intervention meaning the user

does not instruct the label printing, it is done automatically; 0053 lines 1-2).

While Ito teaches the card to have files on it, Ito does not restrict the files to be any

certain type and therefore does not specifically teach files of a **predetermined audio visual**

(AV) format.

Shu teaches that cards, such as the card of Ito, were known to store files of **audio visual**

(AV) formats (paragraph 0017 teaches the reading of audio and video data from a card in the

card reader 3 [Fig. 1]; Fig. 2 step 23).

Since Shu teaches that one type of file stored on a PC card could be an audio visual file, it

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the some or all of the files on the

card of Ito could have been audio or video files. The motivation for having audio and video files

on a PC card would have been to be able to have a portable mechanism for files, as well as being

able to share the files with others more easily. Thus, a card in the computing system of Ito could

have video data placed on it and then taken out and placed in the DVD playing system of Shu.

Regarding claim 7, which depends from claim 6, Ito further teaches **repeating the printing for each file in the memory of the PC Card** (Fig. 7 shows printing the filenames of all files on the card, thus printing is repeated for each file).

Regarding claim 8, which depends from claim 6, Ito further teaches **prior to the detecting, a user inserts the PC Card into the PC Card** (user inserts card into card drive; 001 line 3, 0039 lines 1-3), **and the printing occurs without intervention of the user after the detecting** (the printing operation is automatic, without user intervention meaning the user does not instruct the label printing, it is done automatically; 0053 lines 1-2).

Regarding claim 9, which depends from claim 6, Shu further teaches **the AV predetermined format is selected from the group consisting of an encoded audio format, an encoded video format, an encoded audio-video format, a WINDOWS.RTM. Media Audio (WMA) format, and a Motion Picture Experts Group (MPEG) format** (0004 line 2 and 0035 lines 1-2, wherein the files on the card can be MP3 files, which is an encoded audio MPEG format).

Regarding claim 10, which depends from claim 6, the system of Ito is a computing system that can be executed as computer executable instructions by CPU 10 and stored in ROM 15 or RAM 14 as computer-readable mediums (Fig. 1).

Regarding claim 11, Ito teaches a **method comprising:**

receiving an file (files are received into the reader when the card is inserted to the reader) in a PC Card reader (reader shown in Figs. 2-4) in communication with a printing device (card drive and printing device are both in device 1 for accessing the card and printing on the surface [Fig. 2]; 00033 line 4 and 00051 lines 1-2);

responsive to the receiving (the card is read in response to the reading), identifying a portion of the file that indicates the storage of additional information with the file (the file itself is the data that is used to do whatever the file does, for example, in a music file, the core information is the audio data and the *additional information* is data having identifying characteristics of the core information and file, such as the filename and size of the file, which are used to generate the printed information of Fig. 7);

accessing the additional information based on the portion (in order to print the identified filename and capacity information, the file must be accessed to retrieve the identifying data, it is from there placed in the printed content storage file after printing; Fig. 5 teaches accessing the file [A2] using the file information to print [A7] and then storing the additional information in the storage file [A10], all based on the additional information of the file); and

printing the additional information with the printing device (printed output shown in Fig. 7, where the filenames are printed for the user to read on the surface of the card),

wherein after said accessing said printing is capable of occurring without a user intervention (the printing operation is automatic, without user intervention meaning the user does not instruct the label printing, it is done automatically; 0053 lines 1-2).

While Ito teaches the card to have files on it, Ito does not restrict the files to be any certain type and therefore does not specifically teach files of an encoded audio format.

Shu teaches that cards, such as the card of Ito, were known to store files of **encoded audio formats** (paragraph 0017 teaches the reading of audio and video data from a card in the card reader 3 [Fig. 1]; Fig. 2 step 23 and 0004 line 2 and 0035 lines 1-2, wherein the files on the card can be MP3 files, which is an encoded audio MPEG format).

Since Shu teaches that one type of file stored on a PC card could be an audio visual file, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the some or all of the files on the card of Ito could have been audio or video files. The motivation for having audio and video files on a PC card would have been to be able to have a portable mechanism for files, as well as being able to share the files with others more easily. Thus, a card in the computing system of Ito could have video data placed on it and then taken out and placed in the DVD playing system of Shu.

Regarding claim 13, which depends from claim 11, the combination further teaches **locating an additional information tag identifier in the encoded audio file** (it is implied in the audio visual system of Shu that audio visual files have tag information and in order to play the files, the tag information must be able to be located; Fig. 2 step 25 teaches determining the contents, which is done via a tag identifier); **and responsive to the locating, determining a location of a file that provides the additional information** (print content storage file, Ito, Fig. 6), **wherein: the accessing further comprises downloading the file from the location** (the file must be accessed to be read and printed); **and the printing further comprises printing the downloaded file** (the printed output of Fig. 7 is the information stored in the printed content storage file shown in Fig. 6).

Regarding claim 14, which depends from claim 11, the system of Ito is a computing

system that can be executed as computer executable instructions by CPU 10 and stored in ROM

15 or RAM 14 as computer-readable mediums (Fig. 1).

Regarding claim 15, Ito teaches **a printing device having a PC Card reader integrated**

therein (card drive and printing device are both in device 1 for accessing the card and printing

on the surface; 00033 line 4 and 00051 lines 1-2), **a method comprising,**

after a user inserts a PC Card into the PC Card reader (user inserts card into card

drive; 001 line 3, 0039 lines 1-3):

detecting the PC Card in the PC Card reader of the printing device (detecting a card

in a card reader is inherent for a card reader in order to perform operations on the card);

reading a file stored in a memory of the PC Card (data can be read from the files on

the card 3, including the filename which is later printed [see Fig. 7] on the surface of the card;

paragraph 0011 line 7 and paragraph 0039 line 7);

printing a report listing data derived from file (Fig. 7 shows the report listing derived

from the file and other files on the card),

wherein after said determining said printing is capable of occurring without a user

intervention (the printing operation is automatic, without user intervention; 0053 lines 1-2).

While Ito teaches the card to have files on it, Ito does not restrict the files to be any

certain type and therefore does not specifically teach files of a **predetermined audio visual**

(AV) format.

Shu teaches that cards, such as the card of Ito, were known to store files of **audio visual (AV) formats** (paragraph 0017 teaches the reading of audio and video data from a card in the card reader 3 [Fig. 1]; Fig. 2 step 23). It is further inherent that in order to read and playback a file such as that in the system of Shu, the file type must be determined.

Since Shu teaches that one type of file stored on a PC card could be an audio visual file, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the some or all of the files on the card of Ito could have been audio or video files. The motivation for having audio and video files on a PC card would have been to be able to have a portable mechanism for files, as well as being able to share the files with others more easily. Thus, a card in the computing system of Ito could have video data placed on it and then taken out and placed in the DVD playing system of Shu.

Regarding claim 16, which depends from claim 15, Ito further teaches **repeating reading, determining and printing for each file in the memory of the PC Card** (Fig. 7 shows printing the filenames of all files on the card, thus printing is repeated for each file).

Regarding claim 18, which depends from claim 15, the system of Ito is a computing system that can be executed as computer executable instructions by CPU 10 and stored in ROM 15 or RAM 14 as computer-readable mediums (Fig. 1).

Regarding claim 24, **printing system** (Fig. 2), **comprising:**

a printing device (card drive and printing device are both in device 1 for accessing the card and printing on the surface; 00033 line 4 and 00051 lines 1-2) **having a removable media storage container reader in communication therewith; and**

a processor (Fig. 1 CPU 10) **configured to**

detect a removable media storage container in the removable media storage container reader (detecting operation is inherent to a card reader in order to perform operations on the card) **and**

print a report on the printing device listing data read from a file in a memory of the detected removable media storage container (thermal head 32 [Fig. 1] prints a report shown in Fig. 7 - printed with information from the file; 0041, 0055, 0056, 0060, Fig. 5 step A7),

wherein:

the report is derived from the data (filenames and capacities of the data printed in the report are derived from the data [Fig. 7]);

and after the processor detects the removable media storage container in the removable media storage container reader, the report is capable of being printed without a user intervention (the printing operation is automatic after the detection, without user intervention, as in there is no user instruction to print; 0053 lines 1-2).

While Ito teaches the card to have files on it, Ito does not restrict the files to be any certain type and therefore does not specifically teach files of a **predetermined audio visual (AV) format.**

Shu teaches that cards, such as the card of Ito, were known to store files of **audio visual (AV) formats** (paragraph 0017 teaches the reading of audio and video data from a card in the card reader 3 [Fig. 1]; Fig. 2 step 23).

Since Shu teaches that one type of file stored on a PC card could be an audio visual file, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the some or all of the files on the card of Ito could have been audio or video files. The motivation for having audio and video files on a PC card would have been to be able to have a portable mechanism for files, as well as being able to share the files with others more easily. Thus, a card in the computing system of Ito could have video data placed on it and then taken out and placed in the DVD playing system of Shu.

Regarding claim 27, which depends from claim 24, Ito further teaches **the removable media storage container reader is a PC Card reader** (SD card and an SD reader are taught in Ito, wherein SD is a type of PC card).

4.   Claims 19 – 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Otsuka et al. (6452874) hereafter as Otsuka and Ito.

Regarding claim 19, Otsuka teaches a system for downloading and renewing AV content (Fig. 1) including the **method, comprising:**

retrieving data from a file (in order to know whether the file is a updatable/renewable file, it must have an indication, flag, or field that indicates such; see col. 6 lines 6-7 and 28-30 and Fig. 18, wherein files can be of the type where they can be updated – reading of the card also shown in Fig. 15 step F203) **in a memory of the PC Card** (PC Card 91, Fig. 1 and Fig. 13) **that is in an AV predetermined format** (main example given in Otsuka are visual/audio newspaper files [col. 5 lines 37-44], but Otsuka further teaches other media content [col. 1 lines 17-26 and col. 14 lines 25-29, wherein music can be played]) **with a PC Card reader** (reader 26 shown in Fig. 13)

assembling a key from the retrieved data (based on the information in the files, content

ID is assembled that details all the files and instructs what files to download; see content ID

information at col. 8 lines 2-3 and 16-29, col. 16 line 15, Fig. 9 steps F110 and F113 [also shown

in Fig. 16], Fig. 2 [contents ID details the downloaded contents of the card], Fig. 14 [content ID

is used to determine what files to download]);

downloading information identified by the key (Fig. 9 step F120 and also shown in

Fig. 18, wherein information identified is downloaded, which includes the renewal information

for content files that are renewable);

While Otsuka teaches the renewing of files in a PC card through a card reader, Otsuka

does not specifically teach that the PC Card reader includes a printing device or prints a report

utilizing the downloaded information.

Ito teaches **PC Card reader integrated in a printing device** (card drive and printing

device are both in device 1 for accessing the card and printing on the surface; 00033 line 4 and

00051 lines 1-2) **and printing a report utilizing the downloaded information** (Fig. 7 shows

the report printed on the surface of the PC Card, which includes the downloaded information

because the report is updated with any reading, writing, or deleting of files, thus with the update

[rewrite] of data on the renewal, the printing of the report would automatically repeat as well),

wherein after said retrieving said printing is capable of occurring without a user

intervention (the printing operation is automatic after the detection, without user intervention, as

in there is no user instruction to print; 0053 lines 1-2).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the simple PC Card

reader of Otsuka could have been replaced by the advanced PC Card reader of Ito. The

motivation for doing so would have been to provide the advantages of the system of Ito, thus

allowing a user to easily check the contents recorded on a card without increasing the operation

load on the user (paragraph 0006 of Ito).

Regarding claim 20, which depends from claim 19, Otsuka further teaches **downloading**

information further comprises accessing a remote site and determining if the key is

matched at the remote site in order to the download the information (it is implied that in

order to renew/update information, the information specified in the content ID [key] must be

matched at the server [remote site] in order to download, if it is not matched, the renewal/update

can not be completed).

Regarding claim 21, which depends from claim 19, Otsuka further teaches **downloading**

information further comprises accessing a telephone number of a remote access site in the

key and utilizing the telephone number to locate and download the information (col. 5 lines

19-20 and col. 11 line 61 and col. 13 lines 46-49 teach that the system can access the remote site

via a telephone line, which would require a saved telephone number).

Regarding claim 22, which depends from claim 21, Otsuka further teaches **downloading**

information further comprises accessing a universal resource locator (URL) in the key and

utilizing the URL to locate and download the information (a URL is a locator that is used to

find a server on a remote network, since server 2 is found on the network, it is implied that a

locator was used to find the server).

Regarding claim 23, which depends from claim 19, the system of Otsuka is a computing

system that can be executed as computer executable instructions by computer 20 and stored in

HDD 21 as a computer-readable medium (Fig. 5).

5.   Claims 17, 25, and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ito

and Shu as applied to claims 15 and 24 above, and further in view of Otsuka.

Regarding claim 17, which depends from claim 15, while the system of Ito and Shu

teaches printing files when they are updated (which can be when a new version is downloaded),

the system does not specifically teach updating/renewing the files by locating locations for

renewing and downloading updated information for a file.

Otsuka teaches a system (Fig. 1) for updating AV information format (main example

given in Otsuka are visual/audio newspaper files [col. 5 lines 37-44], but Otsuka further teaches

other media content [col. 1 lines 17-26 and col. 14 lines 25-29, wherein music can be played]) on

a PC card (91) including

locating an additional information tag identifier in the AV formatted data (in order

to know whether the file is a updatable/renewable file, it must have a tag, indication, flag, or

field that indicates such; see col. 6 lines 6-7 and 28-30 and Fig. 18, wherein files can be of the

type where they can be updated – reading of the card also shown in Fig. 15 step F203); **and**

responsive to the locating, determining a location of a file at a remote location that

provides additional information about the AV formatted data (in order to access server 2 to

download the update information, the location of the server and the location of the file on the

server must be known in order to complete the renewal);

downloading the additional information about the AV formatted data from the remote location (Fig. 9 step F120 and also shown in Fig. 18, wherein information identified is downloaded, which includes the renewal information for content files that are renewable, the information is *additional* because it must include information not included in the original file for it to be updated to a new version).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the simple PC Card reader of Otsuka could have been replaced by the advanced PC Card reader of Ito. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide the advantages of the system of Ito, thus allowing a user to easily check the contents recorded on a card without increasing the operation load on the user (paragraph 0006 of Ito), to the system of Otsuka.

Regarding claim 25, which depends from claim 24, while the system of Ito and Shu teaches printing files when they are updated (which can be when a new version is downloaded), the system does not specifically teach updating/renewing the files by locating locations for renewing and downloading updated information for a file.

Otsuka teaches a system (Fig. 1) for updating AV information format (main example

given in Otsuka are visual/audio newspaper files [col. 5 lines 37-44], but Otsuka further teaches

other media content [col. 1 lines 17-26 and col. 14 lines 25-29, wherein music can be played]) on

a PC card (91) including **a pointer that corresponds to an electronic representation of the**

data in the predetermined AV data format stored external to the printing device (in order to

access server 2 to download the update information, the location of the server and the location of

the file on the server must be known in order to complete the renewal, and thus the information

providing apparatus must receive a pointer from the PC Card to the electronic representation of

the renew/update file on the server 2 in order to download it).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the simple PC Card

reader of Otsuka could have been replaced by the advanced PC Card reader of Ito. The

motivation for doing so would have been to provide the advantages of the system of Ito, thus

allowing a user to easily check the contents recorded on a card without increasing the operation

load on the user (paragraph 0006 of Ito), to the system of Otsuka.

Regarding claim 26, which depends from claim 25, the combination further teaching **a**

network in communication with the card reader (Otsuka Fig. 13, network 3 in communication

through 20 to card drive 26), **wherein the processor: initiates access to the network** (Otsuka

system processor 20 accesses network) **using the pointer to retrieve information about the**

data in the predetermined AV data format from the network (Otsuka update/renew

information is retrieved via the network from server 2 [Fig. 1]); **and incorporates at least a**

portion of the information in the printed report (Ito the printed report shown in Fig. 7

includes filename information which must be a part of the downloaded/renewed/updated file).

6.   Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ito and Shu as

applied to claim 11 above, and further in view of Hirota et al. (US 6865431) hereafter as Hirota.

Regarding claim 12, which depends from claim 11, the combination further teaches

locating an additional information tag identifier in the encoded audio file (it is implied in the

audio visual system of Shu that audio visual files have tag information and in order to play the

files, the tag information must be able to be located; Fig. 2 step 25 teaches determining the

contents, which is done via a tag identifier), the combination does not specifically teach

determining a number of bytes of the encoded audio file that correspond to the additional

information; and determining an offset from the additional information tag identifier, the

offset indicating a position within the encoded audio file containing the additional

information, the additional information having a size based on the number of bytes.

Hirota teaches **determining a number of bytes of the encoded audio file that**

correspond to the additional information; and determining an offset from the additional

information tag identifier, the offset indicating a position within the encoded audio file

containing the additional information, the additional information having a size based on

the number of bytes (Figs. 11 and 12 show the headers for AV files similar to the files of Shu,

including having a determined offset from the tag identifier that identifies when the tag starts and

ends [see audio frame in Fig. 12 that includes ADTS header, wherein the beginning and end of

header are known to the playback system]).

It would have been obvious that the mp3s of Shu and Ito have headers as known in the art

exemplified in Hirota. Thus, in the playback of Shu in Ito, the header offsets would have been

obvious to detect as taught in Hirota. The motivation for identifying the offset within a header

would have been to allow the system to know where to begin playing the actual AV data and

where to read the description information from, if the system does not know where one ends and

the other begins, neither operation can complete successfully.

Conclusion

7.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's

disclosure. US-6834308, Ikezoye et al., 12-21-2004: teaches a method and apparatus for

identifying media content presented on a media playing device.

8.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Lucas Divine whose telephone number is 571-272-7432. The

examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 7:30am - 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, David Moore can be reached on 571-272-7437. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Lucas Divine
Examiner
Art Unit 2624

ljd

KING Y. POON
PRIMARY EXAMINER